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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/029,553	1	12/20/2001	Matthew J. Birdsall	P105 CON 3	P105 CON 3 6097		
28390	7590	02/04/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER		
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3576 UNOC					B. BDB 188 (BBB		
SANTA ROSA, CA 95403			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
				3731			

DATE MAILED: 02/04/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office A - 4' O	10/029,553	BIRDSALL ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	170			
	Michael Thaler	3731				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence addi	ress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	86(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this com D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	munication.			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 De	ecember 2003.					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan	ice except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the r	nerits is			
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 20-25,28,31,32 and 36-41 is/are pend	ing in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	• ''					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>20-25,28,31,32 and 36-41</u> is/are rejec	ted.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	۲.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR	1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO	-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau 	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive	on No	tage			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
			•			
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te	52)			
	 					

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A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on Nov. 7, 2003 has been entered.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 12, second full paragraph, "and/or with bottom portions exhibiting the surfaces of the top and substantially similar absolute radii of curvature" inconsistent with figures 3A and 3B which show the top and bottom portions as being substantially flat. Appropriate clarification or correction is required.

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 39 is limited to the embodiment of figure 3B since only this embodiment shows top and bottom sides which are substantially flat and left and right sides which are substantially curved. However, there is no "edge" in this embodiment where the top side joins the left and right sides (as

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defined in claim 37, from which claim 39 depends). Although an edge can either be sharp or smooth and rounded, the curved or rounded portion at the top left portion of figure 3B is part of the claimed left side rather than an edge. Put another way, an edge between two surfaces, by definition, must have a shape different than the surfaces which meet to form the edge. Where does the "edge" and the left side (or surface) in figure 3B meet?

Claims 37, 38, 40 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Disclosure in view of Alt et al. (5,843,117). Applicant admits that the stent shown in figure 2C of applicant's disclosure is prior art. This shape fails to include a smooth rounded edge between the However, Alt et al. teaches that a stent should be machined to round all of its sharp corners in order to facilitate easy movement of the stent through the blood vessel and prevent damage to the blood vessel or balloon (col. 6, lines 31-45, col. 14, lines 60-62 and col. 15, lines 16-18). It would have been obvious to round the corners of the prior art stent shown in figure 2C of the application so that it too would have these advantages.

Claims 20-25, 28, 31, 32 and 36-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Summers (6,080,191) in

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view of Alt et al. (5,843,117). Summers shows comprising at least one strut having a transverse cross section (shown in figure 19A), the transverse cross section having a top substantially flat circumferential side (at the top of figure 19A), a bottom substantially flat circumferential side (at the bottom of figure 19A), a right side (at the right of the figure) and a left side (at the left of the figure). Summers fails to show the left and right sides as being substantially curved. However, Alt et al. teaches that a stent should be machined to round all of its sharp edges in order to facilitate easy movement of the stent through the blood vessel and prevent damage to the blood vessel or balloon (col. 6, lines 31-45, col. 14, lines 60-62 and col. 15, lines 16-18). It would have been obvious to round the left and right sides (i.e. the left and right edges) of the Summers stent shown in figure 19A so that it too would have these advantages. As to claims 20 and 31, note that the Summers strut 150 is so thin as compared to its width (as shown in figure 19A), that the left and right sides shown in Thus, when following the Alt et al. this figure are edges. teaching of round all of sharp edges of a stent strut, it would have been obvious to round the entire left and right sides (edges) of the Summers strut 150. As to claim 21, Summers, in figure 21, shows a plurality of straight sections i.e. the

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sections of spine 162 between the looped ribs (161 in the figure or 164 in the specification) joined by a plurality of crown sections i.e. the looped ribs 161, 164 as broadly claimed. As to claim 24, Summers, in figure 17, shows stent 122 fused to a second stent 126. As to claim 28, Summers discloses a self expanding stent in col. 5, lines 19-22.

Applicant's arguments filed Nov. 7, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As to claim 37, the prior art shown in figure 2C of applicant's disclosure has a top side which is substantially flat. This prior art also has sharp corners. Alt et al. teaches that a stent should be machined to round all of its sharp corners in order to facilitate easy movement of the stent through the blood vessel and prevent damage to the blood vessel or balloon. Therefore, it would have been obvious to round the sharp corners of the prior art stent shown in figure 2C of the application so that it too would have these advantages. As to all of the claims, Alt et al. is not limited to an oval cross-section but includes any rounded crosssection (col. 14, lines 17-20). Thus, the rounded cross section which results from the rounding of the corners of either primary reference but which leaves flat sides is not inconsistent with Alt et al.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Thaler whose telephone number is (703) 308-2981. The examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael J. Milano can be reached on (703)308-2496. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0858.

mht 2/3/04 MICHAEL THALER PRIMARY EXAMINER ART UNIT 3731